

KASHIRIN, A.V., starshiy dorozhnyy master; USTINOV, I.I., starshiy  
dorozhnyy master; SHEVELEV, M.A.

Rail-handling train. Put' put.khoz. no.9:25-26 8 '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik distantzii puti, st.Venev, Moskovskoy dorogi.  
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

KASHIRIN, A.V., dorozhnyy master po opytnym rabotam

Eliminating defects in switch points. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.12:  
21 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Stantskiya Uzlovaya, Moskovskoy dorogi.

SHCHERBINA, V.N.; KASHIRIN, P.T., redaktor; TSYBINA, Ye.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Mineralogical, petrographic, and genetic characteristics of Tertiary continental saliferous and gypsiferous deposits of the Tien Shan intermontane depressions] Mineralogo-petrograficheskie i geneticheskie osobennosti tretichnykh kontinental'nykh solenosnykh i gipsosnykh otlozhenii mezhgornykh vpadin Tian'-Shania. Frunze, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kurgizskoi SSR, 1956. 182 p.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Tien Shan--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KASHIRIN, P.T., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the anniversary scientific session of the Academy of Sciences of Kirghizistan] Trudy iubileinoi nauchnoi sessii Akademii nauk Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze, 1958. 437 p.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze. Yubileynaya sessiya, 1957. 2. Vitse-prezident Akademii nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kirgizskoy SSR (for Kashirin).

(Science)

(Technology)

LEVITUS, B.I.; KASHIRIN, F.T., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Kirghiz science at the service of the national economy]  
Nauka Kirgizii na sluzhbe narodnogo khoziaistva. Frunze,  
1959. 20 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR.  
(Kirghizistan--Science) (Kirghizistan--Economic conditions)

BOL'SHAKOV, M.N.; VYKHODTSEV, I.V., doktor biol. nauk; NIKITINA, Ye.V., kand. biol. nauk; ZABIROV, R.D., kand. geogr. nauk; ISAYEV, D.I., kand. geogr. nauk; KASHIRIN, F.T.; KOROLEV, V.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LUNIN, B.A., kand. geogr. nauk; MAMYTOV, A.M., akademik; OTORBAYEV, K.O., kand. geogr. nauk; RYAZANTSEVA, Z.A., kand. geogr. nauk, st. nauchn. sotr.; UMURZAKOV, S.U.; YANUSHEVICH, A.I.; BLAGOOBRAZOV, V.A., red.; BEYSHENOV, A., tekhn. red.

[The nature of Kirghizistan; brief characteristic of its physical geography] Priroda Kirgizii; kratkaia fiziko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1962. 296 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo SSSR. Kirgizskiy filial.
2. Zaveduyushchiy Otdelom geografii AN Kirgizskoy SSR, predsedatel' Kirgizskogo filiala Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR (for Otorbayev).
3. Dekan geograficheskogo fakul'teta Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Umurzakov).
4. Zamestitel' direktora instituta geologii AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Korolev).
5. Rukovoditel' sektora geomorfologii Otdela geografii AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Isayev).
6. Chlen-korrespondent, zaveduyushchiy sektorom Instituta geologii AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Kashirin).

(Continued on next card)

BOL'SHAKOV, M.N.---(continued). Card 2.

7. Direktor Tyan-Shan'skoy vysokogornoy fiziko-geograficheskoy stantsii Otdela geografii AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Zabiroy).
  8. Otdel geografii AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Ryazantseva).
  9. Chlen-korrespondent, direktor Instituta energetiki i vodnogo khozyaystva AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Bol'shakov).
  10. Zavedyushchiy Otdelom pochvovedeniya AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Mamytov).
  11. Chlen-korrespondent, vitseprezident AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Yanushevich).
  12. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy fizicheskoy geografii Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Lunin).
- (Kirghizistan--Physical geography)

KASHIRIN, Fedor Tikhonovich; POPOV, V.M., otv. red.

[Geology of coal-bearing deposits in Kirghizia] Geologiia  
ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii Severnoi Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo  
AN Kirgizskoi SSR, 1964. 108 p. (MIRA 17:5)



S/269/63/000/002/016/037  
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Kashirin, G. F., Rodionov, A. V.

TITLE: On fluctuation indices of solar activity (On the index of fluctuation frequency and the combined fluctuation index)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 2, 1963, 55, abstract 2.51.440 ("Tsirkulyar Astron. observ. L'vovsk. un-ta", 1962, no. 37 - 38, 56 - 58)

TEXT: The authors introduce the notions of the index of fluctuation frequency and the combined fluctuation index. The index of fluctuation frequency must show, how frequently occur flares of solar activity during a given time unit of reckoning. The combined fluctuation index must reflect both the sharpness of solar activity fluctuations and their frequency in time.

T. M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/269/63/000/002/020/037  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kashirin, G. F.

TITLE: On the fine structure in the latitude distribution of sunspot groups

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 2, 1963, 56, abstract 2.51.444 ("Tsirkulyar Astron. observ. L'vovsk. un-ta", 1962, no. 37 - 38, 96 - 98)

TEXT: The author investigates the hypothesis on the possible existence of a fine structure in the latitude distribution of sunspot groups for five 11-year solar activity cycles from 1901 to 1954. It has been discovered that groups of sunspots with shorter life time are located at relatively higher heliographic latitudes.

T. M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KASHIRIN, G.P.; BORISOV, N.S.; POLYAKOV, B.A.

Using motor cranes in stretching reinforcing wire. Suggested  
by G.P. Kashirin, N.S. Borisov, B.A. Poliakov. Rats, predl.  
no. 41:6 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

(Reinforced concrete)

BUROK, E.S.; KRAVCHENKO, N.P.; KASHIRIN, I.A.

Automatic voltage regulator for a mercury rectifier  
substation. Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v proizv. no.2:42-  
43 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Voltage regulators)

0

KASHIRIN, L.

Day in winter. IUn. nat.no.12:13 D '62.  
(Winter)

(MIRA 16:1)

1. USCIB-01 En111 SOTB DD

ACC NR: AP6031654 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/66/006/009/0644/0047

AUTHOR: Pestov, A. (Major general, Medical corps); Kashirin, M.  
(Lieutenant colonel, Medical corps) 17 B

ORG: none

TITLE: The ship's physician during an extended cruise

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 9, 1966, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: medical personnel, preventive medicine, rocket ship

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the recently growing concern over improvements in health and medical conditions onboard Soviet rocket ships particularly during extended cruises in tropical conditions. Various preventive medical measures, based on the experience acquired during such cruises in climates with a 25—30C air temperature and a relative humidity of 60—85% have been developed and successfully tested. These include better ventilation, increased cleanliness, changes in the food and the working and resting schedules. Some of the shipboard refrigerators should likewise have temperatures as low as -10, instead of the prevalent +6 and +10C temperatures. Rations of fruit juices and antiscorbutic

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6031654

vitamins should be increased from 50 to 100 mg per day. Orig. art. has:  
2 figures.

[GC]

SUB CODE: 13, 15, 05, 06, 19/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2 *plw*

KASHIRIN, N.A.; GLADKOVSKIY, V.A.; FRIKKE, S.A.; Primali uchastiye:  
POPOV, N.P., inzh.; BARYSHEV, S.P., inzh.; SUVOROVA, V.I.,  
inzh.; SERGEYEV, I.I., inzh.

Effect of expanding on the distribution of residual stresses  
in large-diameter pipes. [Sbor. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met.  
no.4:158-163 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii (for Kashirin,  
Gladkovskiy). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy  
institut (for Frikke).

(Expanded metal)  
(Strains and stresses)



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KASHIRIN, N.V., kand.ekon.nauk

Technical and economic indices for the consumption of basic materials used in determining the efficiency of new building techniques. Trudy MIEI no.8:219-230 '57. (MIRA 10:12)  
(Building research)

KASHIRIN, M.P., inzh.

Increasing the water resistance of particle board. Stroim. mat.  
6 no.2:20 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Wood, Compressed) (Waterproofing)

KASHIRIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, kand. ekon. nauk; AFANASOV, Vasilii  
Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.

[Standardization of the consumption of materials and power  
resources in construction] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov i  
energoresursov v stroitel'stve; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva,  
1962. 130 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moscow. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut.  
(Construction industry)

GINZBURG, Z.B.; KASHIRIN, P.V., redaktor; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.K., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Installation and repair of electrical installations and equipment in lumber camps] Montazh i remont elektroustanovok i elektrooborudovaniia na lesorazrabotkakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1953.  
310 p. (MIRA 7:8)  
(Electric engineering)

KASHIRIN, S.

Technical study rooms in construction work. Prof.-tekh.obr.13  
no.6:30-31 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Sevastopol--Visual education)(Building trades--Study and tea-  
ching)

KASHIRIN, S., mayor

Letter to a brother. Av. 1 kosm. 47 no.2:20-22 F '65.  
(MIRA 18:4)

KASHIRIN, S. G.

AID P - 528

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 93 - 3/9

Author : Kashirin, S. G. and Briman, I. Ya., Engineers

Title : Execution of plastering work by a continuous - by stages operation method

Periodical : Sbor. mat. o nov. tekhn. v stroit., <sup>16</sup> 7, 9-12, 1954

Abstract : A speedy and efficient method of plastering large areas of wall space is suggested by which special spray-guns for spraying plaster are used and the work of finishing is accomplished by stages by successively following crews. 5 diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SUB CODE: 15,01,05/SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721020001-

**KASHIRIN**

**The Priority of Russian Science with Respect to Knowledge Concerning the Mechanism of the Metal-Cutting Process.** (In Russian.) S. I. Kashirin and F. A. Barbashov. *Stanki i Instrument* (Machine Tools and Instruments), v. 19, Aug. 1948, p. 1-6.

An addition to an article published in a previous issue covering the theoretical foundation of the Zvorikin-Briks theory of cutting, published in 1896, on which is based, seemingly, the "new theory" of M. Merchant (1944).

**ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

ST AND 1st CROSS	PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	3RD AND 4TH CROSSES
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
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82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102



KASHIRIN, S. M.

20799. Kecherga, P. V. i Kashirin, S. M. Opredele niye Koeffitsiyenta pogloshcheniya SO<sub>2</sub> pri shampalizatsii. Trudy Krasnodarsk. in-ta pishch. prom-sti, vyp. 3, 1948, s. 125-31.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

KASHIRIN, S. M.

20796. Kashirin, S. M. Opredeleniye uglekisloty v vine. Trudy Krasnodarsk. in-ta inshch. Prom-sti, vyp. 3, 1948, s. 133-36.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

KASHIRIN, V.

Place capital construction and repair financing under the  
State Bank's assiduous control. Den. i kred. 21 no.12:60-  
62 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Mikhaylovskim otdeleniyem Gosbanka  
Ryazanskoy oblasti.

*KASHIRIN, V. A.*  
USSR/Automatics and telemechanics

FD-2666

Card 1/1

Pub. 10-13/15

Author : Demeshin, V. P.; Kostetskaya, I. A.; Novikov, A. I.; Pozin, N. V.; and Kashirin, V. A.

Title : Bibliography. A list of Russian and translated literature on telemetering for 1950-1954

Periodical : *Avtom. i telem. 16, No. 4: 409-410 JI-A9 '55*  
A list of 39 works on telemetering, Russian and translated. For 1954: V. D. Ambrosovich and V. S. Malov, "Telemetering apparatus for 400-kv lines," Trudy TsNIEL, No 2, 244-260. N. A. Givartovskaya, "Ways to increase the accuracy of telemeter devices," Sb. statey, Telemekhanizatsiya energosistem, Academy of Sciences USSR Press, pp 70-77. etc. For 1953: N. N. Shumilovskiy and V. N. Mikhaylovskiy, "Design computation of an acoustic communication channel," Voprosy avtomatiki i izmeritel'noy tekhniki [Problems of automatics and measuring techniques], Vol. 2, No 1, Acad. Sci. Ukr. SSR Press. etc.

Institution :

Submitted :

KASHIRIN, V. A.; Kostetskaya, I. A.; Posin, N. V.

"Telephasometer" (Telefazometr) from the book Telemechanization in the National Economy, pp. 310-314, Iz. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956

(Given at meeting held in Moscow 29 Nov to 4 Dec 54 by Inst. of Automatics and Telemechanics)

KASHIRIN, V.A.

PA - 3576

AUTHOR: KASHIRIN, V.A. (Moscow)  
TITLE: ~~Noise Stability of Frequency Modulation Systems.~~  
(Pomekhoustoychivost' sistem chastotnoy modulyatsii, Russian)  
PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol 18, Nr 6, pp 529 - 535  
(U.S.S.R.)  
ABSTRACT: When investigating noise stability it is of advantage to be able separately to evaluate an increase of noise stability at the expense of the selection of a rational signal-transfer method as well as at the expense of improving the apparatus. In the case of fluctuating noises such a separation is possible by means of the theory of potential noise stability worked out by V.A. KOTEL'NIKOV. As a criterion for the evaluation of noise stability the amount of scattering (of the average square error) at the receiver output is used. Noise stability of frequency multi-channel metering systems at low fluctuating noises is considered. The noise stability of frequency- and time-divisioned channels is compared. Comparison shows that the highest degree of noise stability in the case of frequency subdivision of the channels is obtained if a small number of channels exists. In the case of the existence of a large number of channels a time subdivision is of advantage. (2 illustrations and 3 Slavic references)

Card 1/2

KA 3 H. L. R. L. V. U. A.

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki  
Avtomatika i telemekhanika; Sbornik (Automation and Telemechanics:  
Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1956. 144 p. 5,500 copies  
Printed

Resp. Ed.: Ya. Z. Tsypkin; Ed. of Publishing House: V. A. Kotov;  
Tech. Ed.: I. M. Guseva

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists  
in automation and remote control.

COVERAGE: The book contains fifteen papers presented at the fourth  
and fifth scientific and technical conferences, held in 1955  
and 1956, by junior members of the staff of the Institut avtomatiki  
i telemekhaniki (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics),  
Academy of Sciences, USSR. The papers are based on the results of  
visual research of their authors. The collection consists of  
five parts: Automatic Control, Components of Automatic and  
Remote Control Systems, Automated Electric Drive, Automatic  
Checking, and Remote Control.

Abdullayev, D. A. Some Problems of Building Remote Control  
Systems With Dispersed Points of Operation 109  
The author investigates methods of discriminative selection of  
objects of remote control on the basis of efficient outlay of  
equipment so as to efficiently plan remote control systems with  
dispersed points of operation. The task is reduced to the  
design of remote control systems with the smallest outlay of  
relays in dispatching points. With a small number of objects  
in operational points, the author finds most efficient the  
transfer of a distributive switch, which was developed at  
the State Control Laboratory of IAT. There are 7 references:  
6 Soviet and 1 English. No personalities are mentioned.

Kashirin, V. A. Optimum Time of Quantizing a Signal in the  
Presence of Noise 116  
The author derives a formula for determining the optimum time  
of quantizing for the spectral function of a given signal, a  
given method of transmission, and a certain intensity of noise  
in the communications channel, which will result in the smallest  
total error. The author uses the Kotelnikov theorem for his  
discussion. There are 3 Soviet references. No personalities are  
mentioned.

Gatman, Y. M. Cascade Method of Synthesizing Contact Circuits 122  
Equipped With Step Switches  
The author discusses a method of synthesizing (1,k)-terminal  
networks with step switches, which is a generalization of the  
cascade method proposed by G. M. Povarov for synthesizing relay-  
contact (1,k)-terminal networks. Following G. M. Povarov, the  
author terms "cascade" connections those connections in which each  
output of the first multiterminal network is connected to one  
and only one input of the second multiterminal network. He  
presents an example of such synthesis. There are 6 references:  
7 Soviet and 1 English.

Povarov, G. M. Cascade Method of Synthesizing Symmetrical Contact  
Circuits 127  
The author presents a graphical variant of the cascade method, spe-  
cially adapted for synthesizing symmetrical and related (1,k)-ter-  
minal networks. He considers the graphical method to be a much  
simpler one for engineering purposes than the analytical method,  
as applied to (1,k)-terminal networks. He suggests its use for  
the synthesis of quasi-symmetrical contact circuits and contact  
circuits having one input and one or several outputs. There  
are 9 references: 7 Soviet, 1 Czech and 1 English.

Elilayev, V. M. Remote Control System for Dispersed Objects 133  
The author attempts to find a solution for a remote control  
system which would be simple in structure, use a small number  
of wires, with the smallest possible amount of relay equipment  
at each control point, a sufficiently large radius of action,  
and be flexible and reliable in operation. He discusses  
several methods used and concludes that application of the  
principle of selective selection with a dispersed switch gives  
satisfactory results, demonstrated in laboratory tests over  
a four-month period. There are 3 Soviet references. No per-  
sonalities are mentioned.

KASHIRIN, V.A.

307/142-28-1-29/30

Stolyarov, A.G.

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

All-Union Session Marking "Radio Day" (Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya "Dnyu Radio")  
Investiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekhnika, 1956, No 4, pp 517-521 (USSR)

During the period May 12-17, 1956, an All-Union Scientific Session was held in Moscow, devoted to "Radio Day". It was organized by the Scientific Technical A.S. Popov Association for Radio-Engineering and Communications. 280 papers were read at the session. 45 in the field of electronics theory and theoretical experimental research on electronic equipment. V.I. Shifrin spoke on "The Transmission Capacity of Single-Ray on the Transmission Canals". L.I. Filippov looked into the potential interference resistance of an ideal radio receiver. D.A. Morik spoke on "The Transmission System of Electric Signals by the Optical Code of Shumakov". A.E. Zubatov and P.S. Pilyabman discussed "The Role of the Successive Analysis Method in Equipment for Determining Peak Signals in Noise", and L.M. Vink examined "The Potential Interference Resistance in a Non-Defined Signal Phase". V.A. Kashirin and G.A. Smulova discussed "The Optimal Parameters of the Tele-Measuring System with regard to interference resistance". P.S. Pilyabman spoke on the question of creating an optical code - in the Shannon conception - in the case of a binary symmetrical canal. L.P. Rozdolin discussed "The Method of Creating Several Codes with a Simple Base". In the field of electronics, P.A. Tarasov spoke on "Broad Band Electric Tubes for Ultra-High Frequencies" and V.P. Radchenko examined the question of the practical utilization of tubes with cathode modulation. M.P. Semenov, V.P. Skokov, M.N. Shitova and A.S. Boudakov examined "Use of the Radiosonde with a High-Down View for Examining Electromagnetic fields in resonators and wave guides".

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and the Kalashnikov spoke on "The Selection of Oscillatory Energy of an Electronic Circuit, Regulated According to Density". M.B. Golant discussed "A Negative Elatron with a wide range of electron adhesion". S.I. Bychkov explained the phenomenon of electron adhesion and characterized the phenomenon of electron adhesion and high amplitude oscillations. A.I. Tereshchenko spoke on "The Influence of Various Factors on a Critical Magnetic Magnetron Field with a Grid".

V.I. Lobovoy-Kashirin spoke on "Ultra Television Stations" and V.M. Kuchuk and A.I. Rodin discussed "Bridge Methods of Combining the Outputs of Several Generators".

G.Sh. Kevanishvili spoke on "The Theory of Non-Linear Oscillations in Radio Engineering". V.A. Khromov and G.I. Shifrin spoke on "Electro-Magnetic Radiation in Systems not Con- ditioned by the Theory of Reciprocity in the Ultra-High Frequency Range".



KASHIRIN, V. A.

G. A. Shastova, V. A. KASHIRIN, "On two methods of increasing the interference-immunity by using the first law of the probability distribution of transmitting individual values of the parameter!" Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 58

The interference-immunity of transmitting a parameter when its values are all equally probable is considered in the theory of potential interference-immunity. An ideal receiver can be constructed which takes into account the first law of the parameter probability distribution and its interference-immunity can be estimated. The mean-square error of a receiver which takes a statistic into account is found for a truncated normal probability distribution.

An essential inadequacy of an ideal receiver, which takes a statistic into account, is the dependence of its operating region on the interference level. An additional error, whose magnitude is of the same order as the gain in the interference-immunity guaranteed by such a receiver, arises as the interference (or signal) level changes.

The second method of increasing the interference-immunity by taking the first probability distribution law into account is the nonlinear transformation of the parameter prior to modulation on the use of nonlinear modulation.

An optimum nonlinear transformation, which would guarantee a minimum mean square error during transmission over a channel with weak fluctuating interference, can be found for any probability distribution of the parameter and nonlinear modulation.

The optimum distribution of the transformed parameter is obtained as different from the uniform.

KASHIRIN, V. A.

V. A. KASHIRIN, G. A. Shastova, "Parameters, optimum in interference-immunity, in a telemetering system." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 58

The interference-immunity of transmitting telemetering signals is determined for amplitude, frequency, pulse-frequency, width and code modulation with weak and relatively strong fluctuating interference. The magnitude of the reduced mean-square error is used as the criterion to estimate the interference-immunity. The error for weak fluctuating interference in a communication channel is determined by the method explained in a V. A. Kotel'nikov work.

It is shown that optimum transmission parameters exist for PTM, FN, PWM, and PCM which guarantee a minimum value of the reduced mean-square error for a given interference level in the communication channel. A comparison is made of these kinds of modulation for optimum and nonoptimum transmission parameters.

SOV/103-19-8-6/11

AUTHORS: Kashirin, V. A., Shastova, G. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Noise Stability in the Transmission of Telemetering Signals in a Channel With Fluctuation Noise (Pomekhoustoychivost' peredachi signalov teleizmereniya po kanalu s fluktuatsionnymi pomekhami)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1958, Vol. 19, Nr 8, pp. 762-775 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transmission of the parameter  $\lambda$  is investigated, which varies at random in the range from  $-1$  to  $+1$ , however, in such a way that it can be represented with satisfactory accuracy by values, which are spaced in time at a distance  $T$ .  $T$  is connected with the maximum frequency  $F_m$  of the variation of the parameter by the equation  $T = 1/2F_m$ . It is assumed that all values of the parameter  $F_m$  within the range from  $-1$  to  $+1$  have the same probability, and that the parameter  $\lambda$  is transmitted by means of the signal  $A(\lambda, t)$  (which in the general case is a function of time and also of the transmitted parameter). The function  $A(\lambda, t)$  is dependent upon

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SOV/103-12-8-6/11

Noise Stability in the Transmission of Telemetry Signals in a Channel With Fluctuation Noise

the kind of modulation. When the parameter  $\lambda_0$  is transmitted in a channel with weak fluctuation noises, the specific intensity of which equals  $\sigma V/\text{cycles}$ , an error is caused, the relative value of which in an ideal receiver can be determined according to formula (2). This formula was obtained from the corresponding equation in reference 1 for the absolute value of the mean square deviation. The square of the derivative  $\partial A(\lambda, t)/\partial \lambda$  is integrated from 0 to T. The mean value of the mean square deviation of all  $\lambda$  is obtained by ordinary integrating - formula (3). With the help of these formulae the potential noise stability of the various types of modulation, (pulse-frequency modulation, pulse-time modulation, pulse-code and pulse-width modulation) is determined. This is performed under the condition that the dynamic range of the signal  $A(\lambda, t)$  is limited, that is to say, that the signal can vary from  $-U_m$  to  $U_m$ , or from 0 to  $2U_m$ . A comparison of the noise stability of the various transmission types is given. Then it is shown that the frequency-, the pulse-frequency-, the pulse-time and the pulse-width modulation permit to reduce the error in transmitting as compared

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SOV/105-19-8-6/11

Noise Stability in the Transmission of Telemetry Signals in a Channel  
With Fluctuation Noise

to amplitude modulation, and that at the expense of a widening of the band of the used frequencies. The frequency-, and the pulse-frequency modulation are more effective than the pulse-time and the pulse-width modulation, as they permit to reduce the error inversely proportional to the first power of the frequency band, whereas the pulse-time and the pulse-width modulation only permit to reduce the error inversely proportional to the square root of the frequency band. This result differs from that in reference 1. It is further shown that in every type of a simple binary code a certain range of values of  $\rho$  exists, in which the systems with a frequency modulation exhibit a greater noise stability and require a narrower frequency band.  $\rho$  denotes the ratio of the maximum voltage of the signal and the effective voltage of the noise in the frequency band occupied by the parameter. In the systems with frequency modulation and a very low high-speed action (of the order of one second) it is in practice often difficult to guarantee an optimum frequency band because of the instability of the trans-

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60V/103-19-8-6/11

Noise Stability in the Transmission of Telemetry Signals in a Channel  
With Fluctuation Noise

mitter frequency, and of the frequency characteristics of the receiver. In such cases a system with frequency modulation may be less stable than a system with pulse-code modulation. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1957

1. Telemeter systems--Performance
2. Signals--Transmission
3. Noise--Stability
4. Mathematics

Card 4/4

KASHIRIN, V.A. (Moskva)

Optimum interference proof parameters of telomentering systems. Avtom.1  
telem. 20 no.2:226-238 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Telemetering)

KASHIRIN, V. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Static-resistance of telemetric measurements." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Automatics and Telemechanics); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 135)





32589

S/569/61/003/000/008/011  
D201/D305

9,8300 6,9000

AUTHORS: Venchkovskiy, L.B., Kashirin, V.A., Chugin, Yu.I.,  
and Shastova, G.A. (USSR)

TITLE: Interference-killing properties of telemetering

SOURCE: International Federation of Automatic Control. 1st  
Congress, Moscow, 1960. Statisticheskiye metody iss-  
ledovaniya. Teoriya struktur, modelirovaniye, termi-  
nologiya, obrazovaniye. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961,  
368 - 383

TEXT: The authors present the results of their investigation at  
the Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Auto-  
mation and Telemechanics, AS USSR), of the interference-killing  
properties of telemetering systems in the presence of weak, compa-  
ratively strong and strong fluctuation and impulse interference.  
In general; without specific limitations, good interference-killing  
properties may be obtained with different methods of telemetering.  
In most cases of actual industrial telemetering systems and in  
transistorized radio-telemetry systems, the signal is limited in  
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32589

S/569/61/003/000/008/011  
D201/D305

Interference-killing properties ...

amplitude. The authors show that, as opposed to the earlier assumption, the best interference-killing properties are exhibited by cooled binary telemetering systems, the maximum interference-killing properties are actually shown by frequency systems of telemetering, for a wide range of changes of parameters and interference level. Such a performance could not be obtained with coded telemetering systems without considerable technical complications. As the most suitable method of noise analysis in telemetering systems, a simple photographic method of determining the probability density of amplitude is suggested. It consists of taking photographs of the random process displayed on the screen of a CRO with subsequent analysis of the film by means of a micro-photometer. This method was found to be suitable for analyzing fluctuating processes at frequencies from 1 Kc/s upwards, using standard after-glow tubes (half-glow time  $10^{-2} \div 10^{-3}$  sec). A discussion followed, in which the following took part: V.A. Il'in (USSR), R.R. Vasil'yev (USSR) and A.M. Pshenichnikov (USSR). There are 1 table and 13 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: S.O. Rice, Bell Syst. Tech.

Card 2/3

32589

Interference-killing properties ...

S/569/61/003/000/008/011  
D201/D305

J., vol. 27, no. 1, 1948; K.M. Uglov, RE Transaction on Telemetry and Remote Control, May, vol. 3, no. 2, 1957; K.M. Uglov, IRE Transaction on Telemetry and Remote Control, April, no. 1, 1957.

Card 3/3

4

L 37663-66 EEC(k)-2/EWT(d) GD

ACC NR: AT6012346

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0086/0097

AUTHOR: Kashirin, V. A.; Novikov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Possibilities for drastic narrowing of frequency band used in tele-systems

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po sredstvam promyshlennoy telemekhaniki. Moscow, 1963. Promyshlennaya telemekhanika (Industrial telemekhanika); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Energiya, 1966, 86-97

TOPIC TAGS: remote control system, telemetry system, supervisory control system

ABSTRACT: The possibilities are theoretically explored of designing a narrow-band pulse-duration telemetry system that would contain an exponential threshold device; the latter is capable of accurately detecting variable-height easy-front pulses. The instrument accuracy of such a receiver is evaluated, as is the feasibility of operation in a very narrow band. The accuracy and efficiency of this new receiver are compared to those of a fixed-threshold receiver. It is claimed that at  $\gamma = 4-10$ , the accuracy of the new receiver can be "14-23 times higher" (?) than, and the required passband as narrow as 1/10 to 1/25 that of a fixed-threshold receiver. Here,  $\gamma$  is a "band factor" equal to  $\gamma = \Delta f T$ , where  $\Delta f$  is the effective passband of the input filter and T is the measurement period. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 27 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan66 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1

L 41720-65 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2  
ACC NR: AT6011832 (4) SOURCE CODE: UR/3176/65/000/001/0197/0207

AUTHOR: Kashirin, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis and comparison of noise rejection in various telemetry systems

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii v neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 1, 1965. Avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov (Automation of technological processes), 197-207

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry system, signal noise separation, *FREQUENCY BAND,*  
*SIGNAL TRANSMISSION*

ABSTRACT: Some theoretical considerations are set forth to help in evaluating the potential noise rejection of several telemetry systems that differ in the modulation method used. Two generalized parameters are introduced: (a) the "band factor" which is the ratio of the signal band half-width to the frequency band of the measurand in question and (b) the signal-to-noise ratio reduced to the measurand frequency band. It is found that: (1) From the noise rejection viewpoint, there are optimal parameters

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L 41720-66

ACC NR: AT6011832

(frequency band, deviation) which ensure minimum error for specified signal and noise levels and rate of transmission; (2) The frequency and code modulations provide the highest noise rejection; (3) The noise rejection of existing Soviet-made telemetering systems is lower than it could be because of the unnecessarily wide frequency bands used; (4) Memory-type systems using narrow-band receivers have a higher noise rejection than that of averaged-output systems. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 *PT*

ACC NR: AT6022307

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0046/0052

AUTHOR: Venchkovskiy, L. B.; Kashirin, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Receiving address information by elements

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966. Sektsiya telemekhaniki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 46-52

TOPIC TAGS: remote control, automatic control theory, command and control system, error correction, information processing, signal element

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study is made of the problem of improving the error-correcting feature of address information transmission in remote control systems by using apriori information on the address of remotely controlled objects. It is shown that rather simple means can be employed to reduce the probability of false command while at the same time increasing the probability of its suppression and/or protective failure. A remote control system is usually alligned for receiving a complete set of code combinations. In this case the threshold voltage  $U_t$  is chosen in such a manner as to wave the probability of formation of an elementary pulse from false signals  $P_{1f}$  equal to the probability of protective failure or suppression of command  $P_{1s}$ . In the case of a symmetric channel,  $U_t = 0.5 U_s$ , where  $U_s$  is the signal pulse amplitude. A consideration of different requirements imposed on  $P_f$  and  $P_s$  will make it possible to

Card 1/2



ACC NR,

AT6022307

match the characteristics of such a remote control system to those of the MRTU-25 system. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas, 1 table, and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/09/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

33162

S/120/61/000/006/036/041  
E039/E485

24.5600

AUTHORS: Shvets, A.D., Kashirin, V.B.

TITLE: A magnetic suspension for investigations at low temperatures

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1961, 144-148

TEXT: An arrangement is described in which the apparatus is suspended by a magnetic field and is capable of being used at low temperatures. In this particular case, it is used in an experiment to determine the moment of inertia of rotating liquid helium II. [Abstractor's note: The experimental results are not given.] The apparatus to be suspended is attached to a ferromagnetic cylinder which is supported by the field of an electromagnet. When the cylinder moves from its equilibrium position, the magnetic field is automatically changed in such a way as to return the cylinder to its original position. The control of the electromagnet is accomplished by means of an inductive coil which surrounds the ferromagnetic cylinder. This coil is included in the grid circuit of an oscillator in an electronic control unit and the electromagnet is included in the anode circuit of its output valve. The changes in amplitude of the

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33162  
S/120/61/000/006/036/041  
E039/E485

A magnetic suspension ...

oscillations generated, which depend on the distance between the ferromagnetic cylinder and the centre of the controlling coil, produce the required change in current through the electromagnet. The liquid helium apparatus is briefly described and consists essentially of a plexiglass bucket, which contains the liquid helium, attached to the ferromagnetic cylinder by means of a duralumin tube. The whole of this suspended system can be brought into rotation by an external rotating magnetic field. The number of revolutions of the suspended system is also counted electronically. The signal to the electronic counting unit is obtained from a condenser, which consists of two brass plates (10 x 5 mm) placed one on each side of the system just below the control coil. Another metal plate attached to the suspended system rotates between these plates, producing two changes in capacity for each revolution. Acknowledgments are expressed to K.D.Sidel'nikov for advice. There are 3 figures and 7 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.4: J.W.Beams, J.L.Young, J.W.Moore, J. Appl. Phys., v.17, 1946, 886; Ref.5: J.W.Beams, Rev. Scient. Instrum., v.21, Card 2/3

33162

S/120/61/000/006/036/041

E039/E485

A magnetic suspension . . .

1950, 182; Ref.6: J.W.Beams, Phys. Rev., v.78, 1950, 471;  
Ref.7: J.W.Beams, Rev. Scient. Instrum., v.26, 1955, 1181.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR  
(Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

X

Card 3/3

KOPANOV, Mikhail Alekseyevich; KASHIRIN, Vasilii Filasofovich;  
VERZHBINSKAYA, I.I., inzh., red.; FREGER, D.P., tekhn.red.

[Finish polishing using wheels with graphite filler] Chistovoe  
shlifovanie krugami s grafitovym napolnitelem. Leningrad, 1956.  
6 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnikheskoi propagandy.  
Informatsionno-tekhnikheskii listok, no.40: Mekhanicheskaja  
obrabotka metallov) (MIRA 10:12)

(Grinding and polishing)

KASHIRIN, V.F., inzh.

Use of jig bars in boring diesel frames. Energomashinostroenie 4  
no.3:14 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Drilling and boring machinery)

KASHIRIN, V.F., inzh.

Efficient method for working the supporting surface of bearing  
studs of supporting and thrust bearings. Energomashinostroenie 4  
no. 6:40 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Bearings(Machinery))

KASHIRIN, Valentin Nikoleyevich; KALANTAROV, D.Ye., red.

[Science of dental materials] Zubotekhnicheskoe materialo-  
vedenie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 263 p.  
(MIRA 1715)



KASHIRIN, V. S.

Subject : USSR/Mining AID P - 509  
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 23/27  
Author : Kashirin, V.  
Title : ~~Experiences of innovators in drilling the Krasnodar~~  
oil fields  
Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #6, 79-82, Ju 1954  
Abstract : The author presents a general review of drilling operations in the Krasnodar region by specially organized drilling brigades. Various data are given on the speed of drilling, concentration of clay solution, causes of interruption of work, or liquidation of the hole.  
Institution : None  
Submitted : No date

15-57-5-7052  
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,  
p 187 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kashirin, V. S.

TITLE: Improved Formation of Cement Bridges in Deep Wells  
(Usovershenstvovaniye ustanovki tsementnykh mostov v  
glubokikh skvazhinakh)

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956, Nr 8,  
pp 6-8

ABSTRACT: V. Titarenko has proposed a combination reverse valve  
in an assembly with a special rapidly attached ce-  
menting head, for forming cement bridges in deep  
wells. Use of this arrangement simplifies and expe-  
dites formation of cement bridges in 3000-  
meter and deeper wells. The valve is intended for  
reducing pressure in the process of reverse washing  
and for keeping cement from returning into the

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Improved Formation of Cement Bridges in Deep Wells <sup>15-57-5-7052</sup>  
(Cont.)

delivery pipes. The assembly was tested in forming a cement bridge at 2792 m to 2749 m in a well 2800 m deep. The total time required for cementing was 1 hour and 5 minutes. Similar work in the same well without use of the combination valve required 2 hours. The equipment may be used for testing and major repair of wells. The design of the equipment is shown. The method of forming the cement bridge is described.

Card 2/2

M. G. M.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,  
pp 183-184 (USSR) 15-57-5-7028

AUTHOR: Kashirin, V. S.

TITLE: Testing of the BG-120 Hydraulic Tubeless Drill  
Developed by Minin, Pogarskiy, and Chefranov (Ispy-  
taniye bestrubnogo gidrobura BG-120 sistemy Minina,  
Pogarskogo, i Chefranova)

PERIODICAL: Novosti nef. tekhn. Neftepromysl. delo, 1956,  
Nr 8, pp 25-27

ABSTRACT: The BG-120 tubeless hydraulic drill is designated for  
breaking up sand and cement plugs by the impact  
method. The drill consists of a 4-inch sand pump  
with a 120 mm drill bit fastened to its lower end.  
The upper part of the drill contains a pump with a  
plunger and an upper ball valve. The lower, intake  
valve is fastened in the body of the sand pump. The

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15-57-5-7028

Testing of the BG-120 Hydraulic Tubeless Drill (Cont.)

drill bit has openings which communicate with the central pipe located in the body of the sand pump. The drill is suspended on a bailing-out cable. When the drill is raised after impact, the pump plunger travels upward. Suction of liquid thereby occurs through the openings in the drill bit, the central pipe, and the suction valve. The suspended particles of the broken plug settle on the bottom of the sand pump and are brought up together with the liquid. Working tests of the first models of the drill established the possibility of its use for breaking up cement, consolidated sand, and argillaceous-gravel plugs in actual wells.

Card 2/2

M. G. M.

*KASHIRIN V.S.*

93-4-15/20

AUTHOR: Kashirin, V.S.

TITLE: Effectiveness of Hydraulic Fracturing at the Krasnodarneft' Oil Fields. (Ob effektivnosti gidravlicheskogo razryva plastov na promyslakh Krasnodarnefti)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, <sup>35</sup>Nr.4, 1957, pp. 58-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydraulic fracturing of oil formations was introduced in the Krasnodarneft' (State Trust of the Krasnodar Oil and Gas Industries) oilfields in 1954, and as of February 1957, 156 fracture treatments had been performed, of which 145 in producing and 11 in injection wells. Of this figure 123 fracture treatments were performed in 97 wells belonging to the Khadyzhenneft' (Krasnodarneft's subdivision). The formations of the Khadyzhenneft' area are composed of alternating clay and sand strata. The thickness of producing formations lying at a depth of 700-800 m varies from 5 to 100 m. Sand and clay strata pose greater difficulties in hydraulic fracturing than all-sand and sandstone formations. It has been assumed that the likely starting points for fractures are bedding planes between the clay and sand strata, the latter varying in thickness

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93-4-15/20

Effectiveness of Hydraulic Fracturing at the Krasnodarneft'  
Oil Fields. (Contd).

from a few mm to 1 m. The author states that this phenomenon is responsible for a series of unsuccessful fracture treatments in the Abinneft' and Chernomor-neft' (Krasnodarneft' subdivisions) areas, but refuses to subscribe to the notion generally entertained by local oil workers that hydraulic fracturing cannot be applied successfully in the Krasnodar area. The experience of the Khadyzhenneft' enterprises showed, however, that in 70 out of 97 wells fracture treatments brought positive results. As a result of hydraulic fracturing Krasnodarneft' obtained up to February 1957, 13,028 t of additional oil of which Khadyzhenneft's share was 12,486 t at an average cost of 5,500 rubles per treatment. The average consumption of sand (0.5-0.85 mm grains) was 3.6 t per treatment. Special SM-10 cement mixers and 10 cu m tank trucks were used for mixing sand. The breakdown pressure at the face of the hole was twice as high as the hydrostatic head pressure. The fracturing was performed through casing with, and without packers. Subsequently the author gives certain data characterizing fracture treatments performed in well Nr.33, an injection

Card 2/4

93-4-15/20

Effectiveness of Hydraulic Fracturing at the Krasnodarneft'  
Oil Fields. (Contd).

well 2,480 m deep. Water from Artesian wells was used as fracture fluid. To carry the sand into the fractures, a mixture of sulfite and residual liquid from distillation of alcoholic liquors with a viscosity of 410 cp. at 20°C was used. The following pumping aggregates were used: TsA-320, TsA-300, TsA-150. Fracturing occurred at 200-210 atmospheres at the head of the well, i.e., at 422 atmospheres at the face of the hole. Fracturing was accompanied by a sudden pressure drop (to 150 atmospheres). Three tons of silica sand were pumped into the fractures. Other Krasnodarneft' oil fields (Abinneft' and Chernomorneft') performed only 33 fracture treatments, which on the whole were not very successful. The following reasons are given: difficult geological formations, lack of proper equipment, improper selection of wells and poor organization of work.

Card 3/4



ACC NR: AP7009120

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/003/0110/0110

INVENTOR: Pleshko, A. P.; Kashirin, Yu. N.; Pankusov, N. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A hydroacoustic pulsator for checking pressure gauges. Class 42, No. 191169

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1967, 110

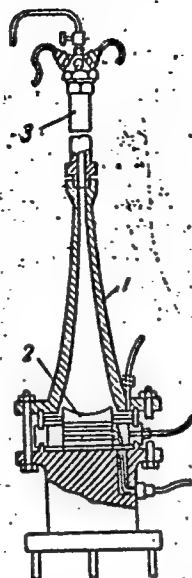
TOPIC TAGS: resonator, waveguide, pressure gage, quality control, piezoelectric transducer

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a hydroacoustic pulsator for checking pressure gauges. The device contains a base which holds a piezoceramic transducer and a working chamber filled with fluid. To increase the amplitude and frequency of the vibrations, the working chamber is made in the form of an exponential waveguide concentrator with the broad end connected to a spherical radiating diaphragm while the narrow end is connected to interchangeable tubular resonators terminating in the head and test pickups.

Card 1/2

UDC; 531.787.913

ACC NR: AP7009120



1--exponential waveguide compensator; 2--spherical radiating diaphragm;; 3--tubular resonator

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: 18May65

Card 2/2

VRUBLEVSKIY, V.I., inzh.; KASHIRIN, Yu.P., inzh.; RAVICH, K.S., inzh.

Automatic unit for ramming reinforced cores of ingot molds.  
Mashinostroenie no.2:52-54 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN USSR.  
(Coremaking)

KASHIRIN, Yu.P., inzh.; RAVICH, K.S., inzh.

Automatic control of a cupola unit. Mekh. i avtom. proizv.  
19 no. 10:3-5 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

RAVICH, K.S., inzh.; KASHIRIN, Yu.P., inzh.

Automatic cleaning of cupola-furnace tuyeres. Mashinostroenie  
no.3:38-39 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

GORSHKOV, A.A.; VRUBLEVSKIY, V.I.; KRYZHANOVSKIY, O.M.; KASHIRIN, Yu.P.;  
LUZAN, P.P.

Preparation of the cupola charge for conditions of mechanization  
and automation. Lit. proizv. no.4:48, 3 of cover Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

KASHIRINA, A. P.

"Vegetative Hybridization of Certain Species of the Brassicaceae Family (Radish and Horse-Radish)." Cand Biol Sci, All-Union Acad of Agricultural Sci, Kazakh Affiliate, Alma-Ata, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

1. LUKASHEV, A. A.: KASHIRINA, A. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kazakhstan - Grasses
7. Growing perennial grasses in dry and desert steppes of Kazakhstan.  
Korm. baza 3 No. 12 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953.  
Unclassified.



KASHIRINA, A.

[Cultivation principles of pasture rotation in different regions of Kazakhstan] Agrotekhnicheskie osnovy pastbishcheoborotov v raznykh zonakh Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1955. 104 p.  
(Kazakhstan--Pastures and meadows) (MIRA 10:3)

KASHIRINA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna, nauchnyy sotrudnik; V'YUSHINA, L.V.,  
redaktor; ZLOBIN, M.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Winter rye is a valuable feed for sheep] Osimaya rozh' - tsennyi  
korm dlia ovets. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1956. 13 p.

(MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut kormov i pastbishch Kazakhskogo filiala Vsesoyuznoy  
Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Kashirina)  
(Sheep--Feeding and feeding stuffs)  
(Rye)

SALYUKOV, P.A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; KASHIRINA, A.V.

Growing winter rye in southeastern Kazakhstan. Zemledelie 4  
no.7:82-84 J1 '56.

(MIRA 9:9)

(Kazakhstan--Rye)

COUNTRY : USSR  
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants - Forage Crops. M  
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63468  
 AUTHOR : Salyukov, P. A., Kambirina, A. V.  
 INST. : Institute of Feeds and Pastures, Kazakh Affiliate, VASKhNIL  
 TITLE : Cultivation of Winter Rye in Southeastern Kazakhstan.  
 ORIG. PUB. : Zemledeliye, 1956, No. 7, 82-84  
 ABSTRACT : According to the data of the Institute of Feeds and Pastures of Kazakh affiliate of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin, under the conditions of poorly provided, foot-hill rainfed land (360 mm of precipitation; loamy soil), the yield of winter rye was 40 c/ha; the yield of pasture grasses under the same conditions - 12 c/ha. Under the conditions of the desert zone of Sary-Tau-Kumy before the sands, with the precipitation of less than 180 mm, rye gave 12 and the natural herbage 0.7 c/ha. Cultivation of winter rye for grain under the conditions of distant pastures is of little effect since high temperature

Card: 1/2

oh

KASHIRINA, D.I.

Rare case of laryngeal injury. Zhur. ush., nos. 1 gorl. bol. 20  
no.1:79 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dotsent Ya.D.  
Missionzhnik) Zaporozhskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey.

(LARYNX--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KASHIRINA, D.I.

Foreign body in the orbit. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl.bol. 22 no.1:  
87 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dotsent  
Ya.D.Missionzhnik) Zaporozhskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey.

(ORBIT (EYE)--FOREIGN BODIES)

KASHIRINA, F. D.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions, G-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61780

Author: Yatsimirskiy, K. B., Gruin, I. P., Kashirina, F. D.

Institution: None

Title: Determination of the pH of Alkaline Solutions by Means of Light Filters

Original

Periodical: Zavod laboratoriya, 1956, 22, No 3, 271-273

Abstract: For determination of pH of alkaline solutions by means of a set of indicators and a photometer with light filters (Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1955, 21380) the following indicators are suitable: tropeolin 000, eosin, 2,4-nitrophenyl-azo-1-naphthol-4,8-disulfonic acid Na salt, alizarine red and tropeolin O. The pH interval is 7.5-13.4. Error of the method ~0.1. At very high values of pH the presence in the solution of ions carrying a large charge interferes.

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IVANOV Chem-Tech Inst.

KRASNOV, K.S.; KASHIRINA, F.D.

Effect of structural factors on the thermodynamic characteristics of basic dye salts. Part 2: Extraction with isoamyl alcohol. Radiokhimiia 4 no.6:638-646 '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Dyes and dyeing) (Isopentyl alcohol)



KRASNOV, K.S.; KASHIRINA, F.D.

Effect of structural factors on the thermodynamic characteristics of the extraction of basic dye salts. Part 5: Extraction of salts of methyl green with a two-charge cation. Radiokhimiia 6 no.6:651-655 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KHASNOV, K.S.; KASHIRINA, F.D.

Effect of structural factors on the thermodynamic characteristics of extraction of the salts of basic dyes. Part 6: Composition and structure of solvates in isoamyl alcohol. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2: 146-151 '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

KRASNOV, K.S.; KASHIRINA, F.D.

Influence of structural factors on the thermodynamic characteristics  
of the extraction of basic dye salts. Part 4: Extraction of brilliant  
green. Radiokhimiia 6 no.2:191 201 '64. (MIRA 17.6)

KRASNOV, K.S.; KASHIRINA, F.D.; YATSMIRSKIY, K.B.

Thermodynamics of the extraction of ionic associates as exemplified by the extraction of triphenylmethane dye salts. Trudy Kom. anal.khim. 14:59-75 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

*Kashirina, L.F.*

USSR/Meadow Cultivation. The Pasture.

K-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22633

Author : Kashirina, L.F.

Inst : U

Title : Clover (Trifolium ambiguum M.B.) as a Pasture Plant.

Orig Pub: Botan. zh., 1956, 41, No 6, 883-885

Abstract: In 1953-1955 clover (Trifolium ambiguum M.B.) was tested in the Leningrad veterinary institute. This variety of clover differs from other varieties, sown in fields, by the fact that it possesses rootlets. The lower part of its stem is well foliated, which becomes valuable when it is used as a fodder plant. Observations of different plantings have shown that the growth dynamics of this variety on being densely sown are considerably higher than when sown sparsely. Sown in the spring without a sheltering cultivation, it yields a fine crop the same year. When mown on the 16 of June, it yielded 200 centners/hectare of green mass, and in addi-

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*-5-  
Leningrad Vet. Inst*

USSR/Meadow Cultivation. The Pasture.

K-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 1957, 22633

tior, 80 centners/hectare of after-growth. The protein content was 10% and carotene 50 mg per kg of green mass.

Card : 2/2

-6-

YEGOROV, N.M.; LEVINA, A.A.; VASILENOK, Yu.I.; KONOPLEV, B.A.; PARFENOVA,  
A.M.; KASHIRINA, N.B.

Effect of impurities in the solvent on the synthesis of low pres-  
sure polyethylene. Plast. massy. no.9:1-4 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KASHIRINA, O.Ye., vrach

Treatment of streptococcal impetigo and impetigo vulgaris in  
children with a 10 per cent synthomycin-zinc paste. Vest.derm.  
i ven. no.9:87-88 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz dermato-venerologicheskoy detskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy  
Kalugi (glavnyy vrach V.O. Gotlib).  
(IMPETIGO) (CHLOROMYCETIN) (STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)  
(ZINC—THERAPEUTIC USE)



RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; KOTKOVSKIY, A.P.; MAL', S.S.; PASTUKHOV, G.M.;  
BARANCHIKOVA, M.I.; VOLOSOVICH, N.S.; DROZHALINA, N.D.;  
KASHIRINA, S.V.; MAKEYEVA, G.P.

Results of testing a pilot unit for processing tar water.  
Trudy Inst. torfa AN BSSR 7:240-257 '59. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Peat gasification) (Industrial wastes)

KASHIRINA, V.

KASHIRINA, V., inzhener.

Calculation of moisture content and yield of sausages. Mias. Ind.  
SSSR 25 no.3:22-23 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Rosglavnyaso.  
(Sausages)

GRINBERG, T.D.; GURARI, N.G.; SINITSYN, K.D.; KASHIRINA, V.M., retsenzent;  
VASIL'YEVA, G.N., red.; YAROV, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization of conveying in raw materials sections of sausage  
and meat canning plants] Mekhanizatsiia transportnykh operatsii  
v syr'evykh tsekhakh kolbasnogo i konservnogo proizvodstva.  
Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 50 p. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Meat industry--Equipment and supplies)  
(Conveying machinery)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, G.A., inzh.; KASHIRINA, V.M., inzh.

Radiometer with a cable tester. Avtom., telem. i aviaz' 2 no. 8:7-9  
Ag '58.

(MIRA 11:8)

(Radiometer)

(Electric cables--Measurements)

KASHIRINA, V.M.

Seminar on the manufacture of liverwurst on continuous production  
lines. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.7:73 '61.. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Sausages)

KASHIRINA, V.M.

Continuous lines for melting out fat. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.  
no.11:63-67 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Oils and fats, Edible)

KASHIRINA, V.M.; DOLGOVSKIY, V.V., otv. za vyp.; VASILENKO, L.K.,  
otv. za vyp.; MANVELOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of meat products in Czechoslovakia] Proizvod-  
stvo miasnykh produktov v Chekhoslovakii. Moskva,  
TsINTipishcheprom, 1963. 47 p. (MIRA 16:11)  
(Czechoslovakia--Meat industry)

KASHIRINA, V.M.; IVANOVA, R.M.

[New technology for the production of sausage and smoked food products] Novaia tekhnologiya proizvodstva kolbas-nykh izdelii i kopchenostei. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1964. 43 p. (MIRA 17:12)



KOG'MIN, M.I., inzh.; MIN'KO, N.I., inzh.; KASHERINA, Ye.F., inzh.

Investigating the nature and causes of the formation of open  
bubbles in a glass ribbon. Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:4-8 D '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

1. NIIAvtosteklo.

KASHIRKIN, Yu.T.; IVANOV, A.D.

Modernized unit for regenerating used lubricants, Gor. khoz. Mosk.  
33 no.7:31 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Lubrication and lubricants)

KASHIRKINA, N. V.

USSR / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

J

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 29495.

Author : Kashirkina, N. V.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Plant Uptake of Phosphorus in Fertilizer and  
Soil with Different Methods of Applying Super-  
phosphate and Lime.  
(Usvoeniye rasteniyami fosfora udobreniya i  
pochvy pri raznykh sposobakh vneseniya super-  
fosfata i izvesti).

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva,  
1956, vyp. 25, 153-157.

Abstract: In vegetational experiments with summer wheat  
grown on peat podzolic acid soil with a small  
content of mobile aluminum  $P^{32}$  in the form of  $P_c$   
both on a ground of lime and without liming was  
applied together with the seeds or at a depth

Card 1/2

KASHIRKINA N.V.  
USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67953  
Author : Kashirkina, N.V.  
Inst : Timiryazev Agricultural Academy.  
Title : Plants' Uptake of Soil and Fertilizer Phosphorus Under  
Different Methods of Applying Superphosphate and Lime  
on Acid Soils.  
Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad. 1957, No 3, 143-163.  
Abstract : In pot experiments with spring wheat on two acid turf-  
podzol soils containing 16.2 and 4.2 mg. of Al and 4.0  
and 10.0 mg. of labile  $P_2O_5$  respectively, and with hy-  
drolytic acidity of 6.9 and 4.5 m. eq. per 100 grams of  
soil, investigations were made of the plants' uptake of  
fertilizer and soil phosphorus using different methods  
of applying  $P_c$  and lime.  $P_c$ -- $P^{32}$  and unmarked  $P_c$  were

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